

Gathered Smiles

HIS ALTER EGO.

The boarding school miss was allowed to walk down the street all by herself. In less than an hour she got into trouble. She had smashed a corner loafer in the face. So she had to be cross-examined.

"Why did you hit this man?"

"Because he winked at me."

"How did you know he was winking at you? The sand might have been blowing in his face."

"Because he winked at me with one eye."

"What did you do then?"

"I hit him in his 'alter ego.'"

"Talk English. What do you mean by his alter ego?"

"His other I."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Briefly Stated.

"Which would you rather have—a cow of your own or a reliable city milkman?"

"That depends."

"Depends on what?"

"A lot of things. There are two differences between a cow and a milkman, and one difference is in favor of the former and one in favor of the latter."

"Explain."

"1. A cow gives pure milk."

"2. A cow doesn't give credit."

Womanly Intuition.

Mrs. Flatleigh—The new family upstairs have a lot of money, but they used to be very poor and ordinary.

Mr. Flatleigh—How do you know? Have you called on them?

Mrs. Flatleigh—No; but there was a half-eaten broiled lobster and a whole Camembert cheese in their garbage can on the dumb waiter this morning.

—Judge.

CAUGHT.



Ralph—Beautiful view, here. Reminds me so much of Scotland, you know.

Rose—Oh! then you went to that lecture, too?

Other Interests.

It used to make a man enthuse if he could keep the babes in shoes. But modern mankind but aspires to keep a motor car in tires.

She Couldn't Resist That.

Tom, dear, I wish you wouldn't use cigarettes. You know what's in them.

"Yes. For the mere penny a cigarette costs you get nicotine, valerian, possibly a little opium and a whole lot of carbon."

"You do? Oh, well, of course, if it's such a bargain."

Good Example.

Teacher—Who can tell the meaning of "persistence?"

Small Boy—Mother talking for a new hat.—Judge.

Wanted to Be Safe.

"You are the proprietor and a pharmacist of the first class?"

"Yes, madam."

"And you know your business well?"

"From the foundation."

"That is well. Give me two cents' worth of gum drops."—Le Rire.

Personal Ones.

"What are the decorations of ball-rooms this season?"

"I believe they are society buds and wallflowers."

Parallel.

Sunday School Teacher—Then you believe the story about the bears eating up the children?

Little Willie Broker—Sure! Didn't they do the same thing to my old man in Wall Street last week?—Puck.

Should Help Some.

Bill—I'm afraid that goat will be sick. I must get my overcoat out.

Count—In what way?

Bill—I guess he'll be all right. The last thing he ate was the Literary Digest.

Dignity.

Bacon—I see King George of England has been granted a patent on a coal stove.

Egbert—But can you imagine seeing King George taking down a stove-top?

The New Bribery.

"Oh, ma!" exclaimed the daughter of the candidate. "I just saw papa kissing the cooklady."

"That's all right, dear. He is acting as my manager, and I want her vote for today's election."

KEEN.



"She's wonderfully sharp."

"Yes; whenever she cuts for a prize she always wins."

The Amateur Gardener.

On garden seeds I think I'll blow a little cash.

I'll buy some, and proceed to grow some succotash.

Essentials.

Cub—I suppose the three "R's" are still the essential foundation for a good newspaper?

Editor—Not on your life. It's the three "S's" nowadays.

Cub—Three "S's"?

Editor—Yes. We've got to have a snappy editorial writer, snappy reporter and a snappy society editor.—Puck.

Hypochondriasis.

"Good morning, Mrs. McCarthy!" said Mrs. Ryan, as the friends met at the market. "How's all the folks getting along?"

"They be all doing well," replied Mrs. McCarthy, "except my old man. He's been enjoyin' poor health for some time, but this mornin' he complained of feelin' better."—Youth's Companion.

Something Wrong.

"What makes you think the new soprano won't do? At first you said her voice was good."

"I know I did, but none of the other sopranos seem to be jealous of her."

Outwitted.

"I wouldn't like to buy my dear little wifey a pearl necklace. Pearls mean tears, you know."

"Do they? Then I'll cry till I get it."

Fits the Case.

"What is the Biblical injunction against bigamy?"

"The passage advising that no man can serve two masters."

Hard to Find.

"Wombat says it is hard to find a woman's pocket."

"He ought to know. He married for money."

Blonded Debt.

Wimble—Isn't Gumble's light-haired wife pretty extravagant?

Gimble—You bet! He calls her his blonded indebtedness.—Life.

Unconscious Repartee.

"What do you think of this plan to scare the marching suffragettes with mice?"

"Oh, rats!"

Proper Place for It.

He—Our club laid that resolution to give a supper on the table.

She—Well, where else would you have laid it?

FOTUNATE.



Count—Ze weather is so queer over here. I must get my overcoat out.

Heiress—How lucky!

Count—In what way?

Heiress—That you haven't lost the ticket.

What's the Use?

One way to foster discontent is worrying 'bout the coin you've spent.

Impossible.

"Well, now, really, Miss Jeerwell, I should like to hear what you would consider the ideal man," said Bilde.

"Define him for me, won't you?"

"I couldn't," said Miss Jeerwell, with a pleasant smile. "The terms are essentially contradictory."—Harper's Weekly.

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Opinions Differ on Proper Depth to Plant Tubers.

Some Growers Advocate Shallow Planting, While Others Are Just as Strong in Favor of Deep Method—One Good Test.

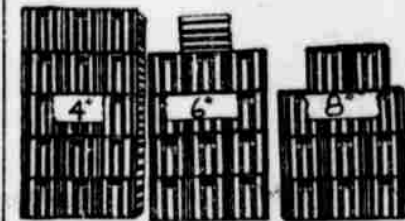
(By E. SANDSTEN.)

The depth at which potatoes should be planted is a matter of considerable importance, and one upon which much difference of opinion exists. Some growers advocate shallow planting, and others just as strongly favor deep planting. That there must be a depth at which the highest yield may be obtained seems reasonable. This depth will undoubtedly vary with difference in weather conditions, consequently any investigation along this line should be carried on for several years in order to obtain reliable data. An experiment was made at Iron River, Wis., on sandy soil of rather open texture, to get some information on this point.

The ground was plowed in the fall and given a dressing of manure at the rate of ten loads per acre in the spring. This was disked into the ground thoroughly before planting. The land was nicely leveled before planting by means of a drag. Twenty-one rows, running north and south, were planted, each row three feet apart. The potatoes were planted with a planter in order, as follows:

At 4 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 6 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 8 inches deep, 4 rows.
At 4 inches deep, 3 rows.
At 6 inches deep, 3 rows.
At 8 inches deep, 3 rows.

In this way any possible lack of uniformity of soil was to a great extent neutralized. The same general slope obtained for all the field, making the conditions similar for all the



Yields of plots of potatoes planted at different depths. The yields were 140 bushels per acre when planted at a depth of four inches, 124 bushels when planted six inches deep, and 102 bushels when planted eight inches deep. The shallower planting allowed the potatoes to come up and mature more quickly, thus escaping the effects of dry weather.

rows. The potatoes planted at four inches came up first, those at six inches second, while the rows planted at eight inches came up last. There was a difference of about two days between each set. The set planted at four inches grew fastest and produced somewhat stockier vines. The deepest planting was not quite as good a stand, although the difference was not very great.

Exactly the same treatment as to cultivating, spraying, etc., was given to all the rows. No weeds were allowed to grow, and the beetles were killed before they did any material damage. The crop was dug the latter part of September, with the following results: The potatoes planted four inches deep yielded at the rate of 140 bushels per acre; the six-inch depth yielded at the rate of 124 bushels per acre, and the eight-inch depth, 102 bushels per acre.

From this it would seem that six inches would be the maximum depth at which to plant potatoes.

IMPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS

Immense Amount of Money Paid to Foreigners That Should Have Gone to American Farmers.

The tremendous acreage planted to corn last year developed the ever-present pessimist who talked about over-production and a consequent lowering of prices to the injury of the farmer's market. These people do not know that last year the United States imported \$6,800,000 worth of oats, more than \$2,000,000 worth of potatoes, \$1,000,000 worth of peas, over \$2,000,000 worth of beans, \$8,000,000 worth of sugar, \$3,500,000 worth of tobacco. This is money paid to foreigners which should have gone into the pockets of the American farmers if they had raised enough of these several products. As long as our population increases as rapidly as it does now, there is little danger of over production of farm products.

Planting of Slips.

Slip your geraniums, coleus and carnations for outdoor planting in the spring. For the geraniums use a flower pot having good drainage, fill to within an inch of the top with well sifted soil, finish with an inch of river sand. Make the slips four inches long, selecting only stocky ones; stick each one half beneath the soil, leaving on only two leaves.

Cheap Seeds.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent. at least.

GROWING RED CLOVER CROP

Must Not Be Looked Upon as Cure—All for Farm Troubles—Humus Is Important Factor.

The production of clover is the foundation of agriculture in the eastern and north central states, writes J. M. Westgate and F. H. Hillman. United States department of agriculture, as upon its successful growth depends to a large extent the maintenance of the nitrogen content of the soils in the principal crop-producing sections.

Clover must not be looked upon as a cure-all for farm troubles. Its roots do add large quantities of the very valuable nitrogen and humus to the soil, but aside from bringing up a limited supply of phosphoric acid and potash from the lower layers of the soil it does not add the other important fertilizer elements to the soil upon which it grows; upon many soils these elements (particularly phosphoric acid) must be added the same as though no clover, was being grown upon them.

So long as the soil is fairly well supplied with humus, and it is not too greatly depleted of the ordinary fertilizer elements, there is usually no difficulty in obtaining successful stands of clover by the ordinary methods of seeding; but when continued cropping reduces the humus content of the soil to a point below that required for successful clover production, it becomes necessary to adopt radical means to restore the ground to its proper condition.

It has been repeatedly shown that the failure of the clover in a section is but a prophecy of the early failure of other leading crops in that particular section. The substitution of alfalfa for ordinary red clover to be continued in the rotation on some soils which no longer grow the ordinary red clover. The lack of humus in the soil is the most potent factor in the failure of red clover in the sections, but other factors, such as too acid a soil and the presence of fungous diseases or insect enemies, must also be overcome.

Liming and proper drainage will overcome the soil acidity. The insect and fungous diseases may be held in check by clipping or cutting at the proper time, and by furnishing the proper soil conditions to produce a crop so vigorous that it will succeed in spite of the enemies which prove troublesome to less vigorous stands.

CARE FOR THE HOUSE PLANT

Should Have Plenty of Water by Soaking in Tub or Plunge in Bath Tub to Refresh Them.

(By FRANCIS L. RILEY, Rockville, Conn.)

Plants that have been in the house all winter in a dry atmosphere will dry out quickly. Give plenty of water by soaking in a tub or a plunge in the bath tub and spray the leaves often. This will refresh them, and also destroy the red aphids which multiply continually. If there are any scales on



Calyx Closed; Too Late to Spray for Codling-Moth.

your ferns use a small tooth brush and mild soap suds. Use some soot on your plant soil. A handful to two gallons is enough. Let in fresh air two or three times a day, moderately, so as to accustom them to it. Use only rain water on calla-lilies. Blow some tobacco smoke on the plants almost every day.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Fruit trees, as a general rule, do not appreciate light, sandy soils.

Make sure that the site for the new orchard can be easily drained.

Calliopsis is a desirable quick growing annual for the cut-flower garden.

Many failures from spraying result from working when the temperature is below 40 degrees.

Sow a few asters, pansies, cobaea, and hardy carnations in the house the last of the month for earliest flowers outside.

When setting any of the bush fruits the top should be pruned to correspond to the root pruning the plant gets in transplanting.

Keep on the constant lookout to destroy insect eggs and cocoons frequently seen near rubbish heaps and on the bark of trees.

The sweet cherry is the only tree fruit that can be universally set out in the fall successfully and be better than for spring setting.

Some fruit growers say that it is not a good plan to plow an orchard when the trees are in blossom—better do it before or after.

Do not plant many varieties of trees in the new apple orchard. The apple buyers like to find as many of one variety as they can together.

Any kind of fruit tree will die when planted in ground that is all the time saturated with water. The tile ditch is a necessity in some places.

IN SIMPLE PRAYER

Quotations From Mathias Claudius—"A Letter to My Friend Andrew."

Do you see, when I am going to pray, I think first of my late father, how he was so good and loved so well to give to me. And then I picture to myself the whole world as my father's house, and all the people of Europe, Asia, Africa and America are then, in my thoughts, my brothers and sisters; and God is sitting in heaven on a golden chair, and has his right hand stretched out over the sea to the end of the world, and his left full of blessings and good; and all around the mountain tops smoke—and then I begin:

"Our Father who are in heaven, hallowed be thy name."

Here I am already at fault. The Jews are said to have known special mysteries respecting the name of God. But I let all that be, and only wish that the thought of God, and every trace by which we can recognize him, may be great and holy above all things, to me and all men.

"Thy kingdom come."

Here I think of myself, how it drives hither and thither within me, and now this governs and now that; and that all is sorrow of heart and I can light on no green branch. And then I think how good it would be for me if God would put an end to all discord and govern me himself.

"Thy will be done in heaven so on earth."

Here I picture to myself heaven and the holy angels who do his will with joy, and no sorrow touches them, and they know not what to do for love and blessedness, and frolic night and day; and then I think: if it were only so here on earth!

"Give us this day our daily bread."

Everybody knows what daily bread means, and that one must eat as long as one is in the world, and also that it tastes good. I think of that. Perhaps, too, my children occur to me, how they love to eat, and are so lively and joyful at table. And then I pray that the dear God would only give us something to eat.

"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

It hurts when one receives an affront; and revenge is sweet to man. It seems to me, too, and my inclination leads that way. But then the wicked servant in the Gospel passes before my eyes and my heart fails, and I resolve that I will forgive my fellow servant and not say a word to him about the hundred pence.

"And lead us not into temptation."

Here I think of various instances where people, in such and such circumstances, have strayed from the good and have fallen; and that it would be no better with me.

"But deliver us from evil."

Here I still think of temptations and that man is so easily seduced and may stray from the straight path. But at the same time I think of all the troubles of life, and the thousand-fold misery and heart sorrow that is in the world to plague and torture poor mortals, and there is none to help. And you will find, Andrew, if tears have not come before, they will be sure to come here; and one can feel such a hearty yearning to be away and can be so sad and cast down in oneself, as if there were really no help at all. But then one must pluck up courage again, lay the hand upon the mouth and continue, as it were, in triumph:

"For thine is the kingdom and the power and glory forever. Amen."

Everything Turned Into Blessing.

Nothing that is not God's will can come into the life of one who trusts and obeys God. This fact is enough to make our life one of ceaseless thanksgiving and joy. For it is the most glorious thing in the world; and it is working in omnipotence for us all the time, with nothing to prevent it if we are surrendered and believing. One who was passing through deep waters of affliction wrote to a friend: "Is it not a glorious thing to know that, no difference how unjust a thing may be, or how absolutely it seems to be from Satan, by the time it reaches us it is God's will for us, and will work together for good to us who love God. And even of the betrayal Christ said, 'The cup which my Father hath given me, shall I not drink it?' We live charmed lives if we are living in the center of God's will. All the attacks that Satan through others' sin can hurl against us not only are powerless to harm us, but are turned into blessings on the way. So let us praise God for every new testing, knowing that it is only going to reveal his love the more. And let us give God full opportunity to return through us good for evil, under every attack, so lovingly that the blessing shall not be limited to ourselves but shall be passed on in fullness to many about us.—Sunday School Times.

Boy's Prayer.

Give me clean hands, clean words and clean thoughts; help me to stand for the hard right against the easy wrong; save me from habits that harm; teach me to work as hard and play as fair in thy sight alone as if all the world saw; forgive me when I am unkind, and help me to forgive those who are unkind to me; keep me ready to help others at some cost to myself; send me chances to do a little good every day, and so grow more like Christ.—W. D. Hyde, President Bowdoin College.

The Holy Spirit

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D. D.
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TEXT—"Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" Acts XIX. 2.



Paul met certain disciples in Ephesus whom at first he supposed to be Christian disciples, but in whose testimony there was that which led to the inquiry, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" It is evident, therefore, from these words and from the sequel that it is one thing to be a disciple, and another thing to "receive the Holy Ghost."

This brings up the whole question as to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the disciple, or the believer in Christ.

1. The personality of the Holy Spirit. We should keep in mind that the Holy Spirit is a divine person. Personality consists in self-consciousness and free will; and that the Holy Spirit possesses personality in this sense is evident from three things: (a) He has the attributes of personality; (b) He does the works of a personality; (c) He has the names of a personality. Speaking of his attributes, there is one which, more than any other, helps to a realization of his personality. His attribute of love, which is referred to only in Romans 15:30. Do you know that the Holy Spirit loves you, as a believer in Christ, with a love in some sense distinct from that either of the Father or the Son? How marvelously near that brings him to our hearts! The Father's love manifested itself in the giving of his Son; the Son's love in the offering of himself upon the cross, and the Holy Spirit's love in taking up his abode in us.

2. The indwelling of the Holy Spirit. This brings us to the second thought, viz., the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. That indwelling was promised in John 14:16-17. He had dwelt "with" the disciples therefore, but he was to dwell "in them" by and by. He had been as a power acting on them from without, but thereafter he was to influence them from within. The promise was renewed again in Acts 1:4-5, where the indwelling was spoken of as the "baptism" of the Holy Spirit. The realization came on the day of Pentecost, when the disciples were indwelt, baptized and indwelt with the Holy Spirit at one and the same time.

This transaction, however, as far as the first two terms are concerned, was not limited to the church assembled on that day, but applies to the whole church since. Such would seem to be suggested by 1. Corinthians 12:12-14, where 20 years after Pentecost we are taught that as believers "we were all baptized by one Spirit into one body." What "body" is meant if not the body of Christ, the church? And what "baptism" if not that "one baptism" on the day of Pentecost?

3. The filling of the Holy Spirit. But while the first two terms of that transaction on the day of Pentecost, the indwelling and the baptism (which are one) were for the whole church potentially, and for all time, yet the same does not apply to the third, the filling of the Holy Spirit. There is but one indwelling, but many fillings. We gather this from Acts 5:31, where the same persons who were "filled" on the day of Pentecost were refilled on a subsequent occasion. And again, in Acts 6, when men are to be chosen to the office of deacon it must be by those who are "full of the Holy Spirit," as if some were thus spiritually equipped while others were not. It is something corresponding to this, therefore, which Paul has in mind in our text, when he said: "Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed?" The reception of the Holy Ghost on their part resulted in an endowment of power, but in other places of the Acts, notably the fourth chapter, it is seen to have resulted not only in the spirit of power, but of unity and love. It is this that we ministers, evangelists and Christian workers need and that the whole church needs in order to accomplish her mission for Jesus Christ on earth.

How may the fillings of the Holy Spirit be received by the believer on the Lord Jesus Christ? Prayer, obedience and faith seem to be the only conditions, if they may be called conditions. Speaking of faith, there is a sense in which the gift of the Holy Spirit, i. e., the filling of the Holy Spirit, should be received by as definite an act on our part as that by which we laid hold of salvation through Jesus Christ; but this faith is not likely to be experienced where obedience is not present. "God giveth him the Holy Ghost to them that obey him," Peter says (Acts V.), and this agrees perfectly with the teaching of the Old Testament in Proverbs 1: "Turn ye at my reproof, behold, I will pour out my spirit unto you." Nor is this obedience merely occasional with some great thing, but it is to be usual and common in the little things.